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BY WILLIAM L. ADAMS.

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For the Argue. A Story for Boys. BY AUNT AGNES.

Thomas N---- lived on a farm, but his father was a poor man, and Tommy could not go to school very much. He was a very good boy, and he would work and help his father all he could, and sometimes he would assist his mother, for his sisters were not large enough to work much .--One day Tommy received a visit from his cousin George, who lived in town and was going to school. George had a great many things to tell about the school, and the different classes ; what they were study. ing, and what a good teacher they had .--George had received a prize at the close of the last quarter.

After George had gone away, Tommy came into the room where his mother was sitting, and taking a seat near her, said : "Mother, I wish I could go to school all the time, as George does; he knows a great deal more than I do, although he is no older than I am."

"Well, my son," said his mother, "the you cannot go to school all the time, yet if you will try you can become a much bet. ter scholar than you are." "How, mother !"

"You can study at home."

"I have no time to study ; besides, I can not learn without a teacher."

"O, yes, my son, you can learn a great many things without a teacher; and then I will help you all I can, and your father will help you if you ask him; and as to your not having time, if the time which you spend in playing marbles was spent in study you would soon become a very good scholar."

Tommy was silent for a while. Present ly he looked up and said, "I never thought of that."

"Well, my .son," said his mother, will tell you what to do. When your fath er comes in from his work tell him you wish to spend your spare time in study, and ask him to help you."

His father was both surprised and pleas ed when Tommy told him of his new plan; so the next day he went to town and bought some new books, and some ink, pens, and paper. .

Tommy was greatly pleased with hi new books. He began in good earnest .-Every day his mother would hear him spell and read and show him how to write, and in the evening his father would teach him arithmetic. He spent an hour in the forenoon and the same in the afternoon, and

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dred millions of acres; but perhaps five. point. If any man will go into Plaue, or was on the road home from a blacksmith Indians. He called on Nelson, an inferior sixths of the entire quantity is uninhabita- any Western Missouri county, he will be shop. Here Col. Lane narrated the story Chief of the Indians, to fire. The Chief ble and valueless. Already the Govern- told that the Missourians consider Kansas of Dow's death as it was related by our replied, "I will, and kill you all," and in not forget the mother of the little orphans. ment is unable to supply lands in Minneso- a part of Missouri. They don't ask any correspondent at the time. compliance with his purpose he drew his

ta to actual settlers at the maximum price of the white-washing that Joe Wright and of \$1 25 per sere. We sold and gave away the "old liners" make for them. They in 1853. 54, 23,000,000 of acres. We sold speak plainly and claim the right to have sive man, another had been killed, murdered snapped but the boy quailed not, nor did his at a nominal sum, during the past year, 15, slaves in Kansas just as in Missouri. 000,000 acres, and gave away to States and He then spoke of the frauds committed individuals property enough to make good in the election of the mob-legislature, and the enormous quantity of 30,000,000 of gave a history of the outrages substanacres. At this rate how long will our two tially as has been related many times beor three hundred millions of available pub. fore, and took up the Statutes of Kausas, lic lands supply the demand for the purposes | which he had with him, and discussed their of settlement, to say nothing of the exigen iniquitous provisions at length. He said, cies of the Treasury in time of war or of (showing the volume, which was a very financial distress. In Minnesota, which has large one), that it would take an Indiana, 55,000 inhabitants, the lands to be offered or any common legislature, about a year have been arbitrarily reduced from four to to make such a mass of laws, but the Misone million of acres. The lands cannot be souri men in Kansas did it in about three surveyed as fast as Congress gives them weeks, or a little over. And he would give away. This is said to be the cause of the them an illustration of the way they did it. reduction of the quantity offered in Minne- Laws, he said, ought to be made with de-

sota. In Utah, already settled py some 30, liberation. But these bogus law givers 000 Mormons, the base line has just been were so anxious to get the laws of Missouri established, and perhaps years must elapse in Kansas, that they had not time to change before the Government, so wholly absorbed the phraseology to suit their circumstances, is it in the work of gratuity, can furnish a and so to avoid the difficulties of such a legal title to the lands occupied by its citi. hasty borrowing, they made a law saying that whenever the word "State" occurred zens .- N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

it should be deemed and taken to mean Extract from Col. J. H. Lane's speech in .

"territory." [Great Laughter.] He then We were told that if we went to Kansas, read on page 718 of Kansas statutes the act we should be allowed to make our own making the provision. laws, to "mould our own institutions," and He then discussed the law of suffrage, we were particularly told that it was the reading the sections of the act which made

true intent and meaning of the Nebraska it necessary to pay a dollar to the Sheriff Bill, neither to introduce Slavery into Kan- before voting, then to swear to support the sas nor exclude it therefrom, but to leave Fugitive Slave Law, and then to swear to the people perfectly free to make their own support the Kansas Bill. That he said, he institutions. This was emphasized especi- might do, for he had voted for that bill, ally. They had gone to Kansas upon that but many good men would not. They reinvitation from almost all the States of the garded the repeal of the Missouri Compro-Union, but particularly Missouri, (laughter.) mise as a great wrong, and for his part he Next to Missouri, Iudiana had sent the would say that if that compromise were greatest number, more than all New Eng- back as it stood before the repeal, he would land and New York together. He there out his arm off before he would vote to disfore spoke on behalf of the brethren of those turb it. (Tremendous applause.) When who were present. Of emigrants from these three things were done a free State Massachusetts, there were not, in Kansas, man could vote, if Missourians did not tar when he left, more than 170 voters, and and feather him, or cut him in pieces with man, one of as good women as ever lived. even more disappointed, for the inmates of

from New England, not exceeding 500 .- hatchets ni the meanwhile, Of the 89 members of the Legislature, re- Besides all these things, said he, we are cently in session in Kansas, 34 were from not allowed to vote for any officer. The of Kansas. I ask, said he, if we did not ed to be friendly. Little King boldly faced Indiana, nearly half of the whole body, and Legislature appointed every officer for years need protection as much as did Arkansas him, and although only seven years of age. the people of this State were not office seek- ahead, and for fear they had overlooked or Michigan. You "old liners," I ask if we prepared to defend his little brother and ers particularly, either, (laughter.) And any, they created a board of Supervisors to do not need it more than Texas did ?- sister. The Indian, however, made signs of this number, no one had ever held a leg- appoint such as might be missed. (That's Shall not Kansas be protected ? (Cries of of peace and friendship. This encouraged islative office before. They were honest squatter sovereignty, cried a voice.) Yos, yes. yes.) Then give her your sympathy, the heart of the noble little boy, and he patriotic men, for whom no one could have with the variations. (Great laughter.) and make that sympathy speak out at the proposed that he should take him and his se to blush. You, said Mr. Lane, may Here, in Indiana, not content with electin hear of their dying, but when you do, you all the other bulcets, no had beet Judges, will hear that they have taken somebody stitution giving us the right to elect Judges, will hear that they have taken somebody with the people of Kansas could not elect and Courage in a Mother and Son. "Old liners" talk as if Kansas was set. a Justice of the Peace under the laws which tled by Yankees, and Emigrant Aid So- Joe Wright said ought to be obeyed. If have occupied the shores of the Pacific, to cieties. Joe Wright talks so. He (Lane) they were proper to be obeyed in Kansas speak of remarkable incidents; but we had a right to speak of Joe Wright, for he they were so here, what was good for one rarely recollect to have read anywhere a ter traveling over thirty miles down the had helped make him, (laughter.) It was people was good for the other. And if more remarkable case than the one we are not long ago since they had traveled this Gov. Wright thought such laws should be now about to relate. State together. But Joe Wright and the obeyed in Kansas, he would want them It will be recollected by our readers that whole party had deserted and become trait- obeyed here. Would you do it ! (Cries during the Indian war in Oregon and ors to their party. He could satisfy any of No. No.) body that he had not changed, but these He then spoke of the law excluding all lives have been taken by the Indians. It apologists of the Missourians and Pierce. who did not believe in the legality of sla- is not our purpose here to discuss the events had betrayed the party. They talk of Emvery, from juries in the trial of cases involv- of the war, but as we have before noticed igrant Aid Societies, and yet before a sin- ing life and liberty, and the laws making the the fact that many persons were killed by gla emigrant had been sent from the East, opposition to slavery, by speech or writing, the Indians, we propose now to give the societies were in existence all over Missouri felony, and asked if such laws would be events connected with one case where the

Barber had been killed, cruelly and in gun four times on this brave boy, who cold blood. He was an excellent inoffen- boklly faced him during the time the rifle by Clark the Indian agent, during the dying mother. At last, said the Indian troubles at Lawrence, and Clark had gone Chief Nelson, "Young fellow, take your to the Missourian's camp and boasted that brother and sister over to Mr. Thomas' that "he saw the dust fly out of the abolitionist's they be cared for, as I cannot kill you." As soon as this gallant little boy found clothes when the ball hit."

Brown had been most foully murdered .--that he and his little brother and sister He was a brave man, who could whip the might be saved, although they had lost ruffians, and had done it, two to one. He their father and mother, he turned to his was going home with others, in a wagon, dying mother and said, "Mother, I see you one day, not long ago, when he was met are dying ; what shall I do with the child. ped the way. He told them to let him son, if you can save your brother and sister, fornid. pass, and as they didn't feel strong enough take them over to Mr. Thomas's, and tell to fight him with even two to one, they let them that it is my dying request that they him pass. Later he met another company will save my children." Young King thus of seventy Missourians. They also stop- replied to his mother : "Is it your wish that ped him. He resisted, but that company I should leave you before you are dead ?" was strong enough to take him. They did "Yes," said the mother : "if you love your it, but with the strongest assurances that he mother, and would save your brother and should not be hurt. How were those prom- sister, for I shall soon be dead." ises kept ! Worse than among barbarians. After kissing his mother, and making his He was taken to a cabin, through the cracks brother and sister bid her farewell in the

of which could be seen what was going on same way, he boldly placed his little brothinside. He was told that he must die .- er on his back, and, taking his sister by the He asked for a chance for his life. He hand, left the house to make his way some begged them to let him fight any two of two miles for Thomas'. The Indians, over them for his life, with any weapon they awed by his courage, waited until he was pleased, pistole, knives, or guns. No, they beyond reach, and then they entered the would give him no chance. A halter was put round his neck, and he was led to the about one hundred yards from it, where door. The limb was ready. But when they despatched her by the tomahawk .he had reached the door they set upon him, After this was done, they robbed the house thus bound as he was, and thus assured of all that they desired, and then burned it that he should be protected, and cut him to the ground. In this fire the body of

all to pieces with hatchets. They kicked Mr. Jones was entirely consumed. that mangled body to his wagon, more than But to return to young King. He sucone hundred yards. They threw it into the ceeded in reaching the house of Mr. Thomas. wagon, and kicked it after it was thrown in. with his brother and sister, but he there They drove it to his house, and the first in- found no one ; all of its inmates had fled. timation that his wife had of his fate, was Nothing daunted, he again shouldered his seeing his mangled corpse pitched into the little brother, and taking the hand of his house, so that his blood spattered her dress. little sister, walked one mile more, to an-She was an excellent and interesting wo- other house. On reaching there, he was She was made a manine by that awful night. that house had also fled. In a few moments, Such were the sufferings of the Freemen however, an Indian appeared, who happen-

a election, and you can protect her. (Loud brother and sister down the river to Seattle

the year. Job Printing

ADVERTISING RATE

The resonances of the ARGUS is mapped to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new printing material, and will be in the speedy receipt of additions suited to all the requirements of this lo-cality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

stances and need help. If they can have any respect for their own sex, they will

Would it not be well that some demonstration should be made for the children ! Who is ready to extend the hand of charity to these little desolate hearts ? Here is a good cause for a benefit. They are in charge of Mr. Smail, and will leave in the next steamer for Wisconsin.

It is proper to say that Mrs. Jones, the mother of young King, was formerly married to a Mr. John King, who died at Negro Bar in California, 1850. She and her last husband left Wisconsin for Washington Territory in 1854, and lived there from October of that year until the day of by some eighteen Missourians ; they stop- ren ?" She said calmly to him, "My dear their murder by the Indians .- Alta Cali-

> FISH WITH FOUR LEGS-QUEER FREAK OF NATURE .- We saw vesterday a queer creature for this part of the country, viz, a fish, having four distinct and useful legs [Near Ft. Defiance, New Mexico, there is a stream of water which comes down from a cavern in the mountains, and just before meeting the Fort, suddenly sinks into the earth, and is entirely lost to view. It does not communicate with any other stream on the surface. In this brook these legged creatures abound. The only mention of these fish was made by Capt. Howard Stanfield some years ago, but these that we saw. were the only specimen ever brought to this country. They were obtained by Dr. Langworthy of this city, who had them in his possession but a short time before Prof. Agassiz besame aware of it; and wrote to Dr. L. expressing his great desire to obtain them. He says :- "I can hardly tell you how very important the specimen would be to me, in the study of our natural history," etc. They were sent to him by express yesterday.

For a shert description of the fish t-In the first place, they look almost exactly like a miniature codfish, about six or seven inches long. On the back there is a membrancous fin running from the shoulder to the tip of the tail, and a like-fin underneath, except that it commences back of the hind legs. Projecting from the gills on each side, are five or six pendulous bodies, somewhat resembling small branches of the fir tree, about an inch in length, appearing an though they were intended to take the place of the gills while the fish was in the air, that the blood, in circulating through them, might be decarbonized.

This is all that is striking about the fish except the four legs, placed precisely as

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from one to two hours every evening, with his books, and sometimes when he had not much to do he would study nearly all day. Sometimes he would go to school awhile, and then he was sure to be the best boy there, and when he could not go any longer he would continue his studies at home .--He was very diligent, and made very rapid progress, so that by the time he was sixteen he was farther advanced than most boys who go to school all the time up to that age. He did not go to school any more after that, and although he had to work most of the time, yet he did not give up his studies. He frequently took pains to teach his younger brothers and sisters. He taught one of his sisters to read before she went to school any.

Thomas is now an intelligent man and enjoys the confidence and respect of all who are acquainted with him. Now which of my young readers will follow his example. Gather up your spare moments and spend them in studying, and I assure you that you will never regret it. SALT CREEK, June 24, 1856.

The Public Lauds of the United States. The subjoined table of the sales of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1855, was prepared at the office of the Register of the Treasury, and may be regarded as official :

10151 2014 (HV) 711 2	Acres.	Purchase Money.
Ohio,	62,708	\$30,048
Indiana,	854,417	64,000
Michigan,	829,216	623,262
Jowa,	3,273,739	4,064,911
Missouri,	3,097,525	1,249,271
Arkansas,	499,008	183,041
Florida,	256,158	108,638
Illinois,	1,082,421	945,572
Wisconsin,	1,573,010	1,770,725
Alabama,	2,273,477	534,047
Mississippi,	965,517	285,621
Louisiana,	384,146	181,981
Minnesota,	412,096	513,456
Oregon,	5,557	6,918
Washington,	555	694

The cash receipts for the quarter ending September 30, 1855, are less than for the same period last year, but the aggregate locations are larger. The reason is that the bounty land warrants were nearly exhausted before the beginning of the last fiscal year, while the market is now well supplied with them under the recent act. Ten thousand patents have been issued under the act of 1855

In the meantime, the important fact begins to appear that the public lands are run-

to force slavery into Kansas, and to crush obeyed here. (No, no.) He then discuss- father and mother were both killed by the and kill the Free State men. There were ed at some length, the question of the ad. Indians, and their children were saved by Societies in South Carolina, in Georgia, mission of Kansas with her free Constitu- the self-possession of a boy seven years of Mississippi, now forwarding emigrants, but tion, and exposed the absurdity of object- age. these "old liners" had not a word to say ions to such admission. We have not

against them. They were taking Slavery room to report a sketch of this pertion of 1955, about a dozen of hostile Indians surinto Kansas, and that was all right. It his speech, but it was a forcible statement rounded the house of Harry II. Jones and was only the free emigrants that abuse was of the arguments which most persons have his wife, Eliza Jones, on White river, in heaped upon. These Southern Societies already seen on this point. sent emigrants, paid their expenses, gave He then mentioned some of the cruelties killing its inmates, and then rob and burn it

them eighty acres of land, and equipped practiced upon the free State men by the down. Before Mr. and Mrs. Jones were them, while he defied Gov. Wright to show Border Ruffians. Tarring and feathering aware of the presence of the Indians, Mr. that the Eastern Societies had ever given men, and especially preachers, he said seem- Jones was shot dead in his bed where he

any man pay to go to Kansas. They had ed to be a common amusement. He saw was confined with plurisy. Mrs. Jones, as furnished them tickets at rather less than the preacher who had been tarred and soon as she heard the report of the guns of only relative in the Territory, he was notithe usual rate, and had furnished equip- feathered and sent down the Missouri river. the Indians and the shrick of her dying hus- fied of the condition of his sister, brotherments, but they were all paid for by the Of all disgusting exhibitions, a man with a band, who was killed almost instantly by in-law, and their children. After repairemigrants. No man in Kansas was under coat of tar and feathers was the worst. He the first fire of the Indians, immediately any obligation to a single society in Massa- had seen it once, and he never wanted to arose, and, taking a navy revolver, boldly chusetts or the East. These societies aim- see it again. A man was deformed out of faced the Indiana, and fired at one of them, ed only at building saw mills, hotels, &c., all human shape. To see a human being whom she very dangerously wounded. and developing the resources of the country. rolled into a man devoid even of the ap. This, of course, exasporated the Indiany, nephews and niece with them. He came

He had gone to Kansas a Democrat - pearance of humanity, was terrible. But and they then discharged several bullets at here on the sloop of war Decatur, and he He went there to organize the Democratic to that odious, disgusting torture a preach- her. One of the balls took "effect in her is now "en route" for Wisconsin. They party. He had desired to have the slavery er of the gospel was subjected because he breast, passing from one side to the other, are all stopping at the Niantie Hotel, on question settled quietly, like any other af- had said that he was for making Kansas a and she fell prostrate on the floor. Dur, the corner of Clay and Sansome streets, fair. But the Missourians told him that free State. After this "coat" had been ing this conflict, a man by the name of where they are not only an object of interthe party must have a slavery plank in spread over him, he was placed upon a raft Cooper, who was inside, and a friend of the est but curiosity. No one can look young their platform, or they would not assist in of two logs, held together by clap boards, family, leaped from the window and at- King in the face without feeling that he is organizing it. He said he would not con- and with a piece of bacon and corn bread, temped to make his escape. He succeeded a noble and gallant boy. If ever the Govsent that the party should be made a wag- was started down the Missouri-the most in getting but a short distance from the ernment of the United States had reason to on to carry slayery into the Territory .- rapid and dangerous stream in the world .- house before he was shot dead by the In- educate at West Point the son of any par-They called him an "abolition lecturer," Such was the treatment of Free State dians.

and his only effort and aim had been to or-ganize a Democratic party. One evening, lins had acted with him on the committee on bold, and immediately charged on the perishable honor; and what a noble mothwhile discussing their affairs among them- Platforms at the Convention in Kansas .- house. As they approached the door, John er had he, while in the agonics of death selves, a couple of thousand Missourians He was a gallant and noble man. He had J. King, the son of Mrs. Jones by her form- she calmly kissed her children and said to came over, armed. They were asked what been murdered. It was said that Laugh. er husband, opened wide the door, and af. her oldest son, "Protect, at the hazard of

they wanted. They said they had come to lin had shot him in a street fight, but that ter placing his little sister and brother be- your life your little brother and sister."elect the Delegate the next day, and they was false. He was killed by a shot gun, bird him (the former being four years of Will not the mothers and women of our ning out. We have nominally 1,400,000 did. They elected Whitfield. They were rea-square miles, that is some eight or ten hun-dy to commit any outrage to carry their murdered. Coleman killed him while he self was only seven years) bodly defied the they leave ? They are in indigent circum-

and he would guaranty that he should be

We have often had occasion, since we proposal.

seated in the canoe of the Indian, and afriver, they reached Seattle on the next morning. As they came in sight, they

were met by a boat with some of the officers and crew of the sloop-of-war Decatur, who, on learning who they were, carried them Washington Territories, many valuable on board. By this time, the youngest child, only two years of age, was nigh unto death. as the whole of them had been without food for nearly twenty-four hours. Capt. Gansevoort and his officers instantly provided means for their comfort and health. and paid the Indian for his trouble.

The little girl, who was about four years of age, ate very heartily for some minutes All at once, however, she sighed and said, "I have no father," and then laid back on It appears that, on the 28th of October,

her chair and fell asleep. They were all so much exhausted as to soon fall asleep also. But the oldest brother, as soon as he Washington Territory, with the view of awaked, looked after his young brother and sister, and from that day to this he has never allowed himself to be absent from them one moment.

> As soon as news could be sent to Mr. Jno. Smail, the brother of Mrs. Jones, and ing to the place where the parents of the children were murdered, and after paying the last and tribute to their remains, he left for Seattle, where he mot his orphan

ent, it has a good right to educate young

the legs of the altigator, and very much repaid for his trouble, on reaching that point. sembling them in form. They are not use-Fortunately, the Indian agreed to his less excrescences, but real legs, that are In half an hour after that time, all were

house and dragged the mother, Mrs. Jones,

used to advantage in procuring flies on the stream .- Rochester (N. Y.) Union.

OF Instructions have been issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the survey of the lands ceded to the United States by the Chippewa Indians under the treaty of 30th September 1854, situnted North of St. Louis river, and along the North shore of Lake Superior. The work is to be commenced early next month, with a view of accommodating settlers after the Indiano shall have been satisfied for the rights accruing to them under the above named treaty.

07 From a recent communication of the Secretary of State to the House of Representatives, we learn that the total number of passengers arrived in the United States for the year 1835 was upwards ef 280,000. Over 160,000 of these arrived in New York. Germany furnished 66,000, Ireland 49,000, and England 39,000, in round numbers. The total number of passengers arriaed in this country since the 30th of April 1813, is 3,400,000.

05 The Mormons have established a paper at Copenhagen, called the Star of Scandinavia. In this it is stated that the number of the "Latter Day Saints" in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden amounts to 2,692 persons, among whom are 21 elders, 19 priests, 15 teachers and 11 deacons .--In Sweden there 240 Mormons, In Denmark, 2247, 1208 of whom are in Copenhagan. There are but seven Mormons in Ireland.

GROTE OF RHE WEST. -- Contracts have already been made for the erection of new buildings in Burlington, Iowa, the present season, amounting in the aggregate to \$500 000! A 40 foot square lot in Chicago sold last spring for \$18 000, and paying mean. time \$2,000 rent, has now been re-sold for \$24,000. Other real estate sales there indicate that prices are still advancing.

DRESS IS NOT GENTILITY .- It was Steel we think, who said this:

"When a person speaks coarsely, he dress, es himself clean to no purpose. The cloth. ing of our minds is certainly to be regarded sefore that of our bodies. To betray in a man's talk a corrupt imagination, is a much greater offence against the conversation of entlemen, than suy negligence imagina-